

KING MAY RECOVER

EDWARD VII IS SAID TO BE PRACTICALLY OUT OF DANGER.

London Medical Experts of Opinion that, So Far as Can Be Seen, the Crisis Has Passed.

BULLETINS ALL ONE TENOR

HIS MAJESTY'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY TO HIS ATTENDANTS.

At 11 o'clock Last Night It Was Announced He Had a Comfortable Day and Was Improving.

QUEEN IS MORE CHEERFUL

AND SPENDS MUCH OF HER TIME IN THE ROYAL SICK ROOM.

Whitcomb Reid Says Good-Bye to the Prince of Wales and Will Visit Buckingham Palace To-day.

LONDON, June 27.—The following bulletin was issued from Buckingham Palace to-night at 11 o'clock by Drs. Treves, Laking and Barlow:

"His Majesty's condition is, in all respects, satisfactory. The King has had a comfortable day and has made substantial improvement."

The other bulletins issued during the day were:

10:15 o'clock a. m.—"His Majesty had a fair night and has some natural sleep. His appetite is improving and his wound is much more comfortable. On the whole, the King's condition is attended with less anxiety."

2 o'clock p. m.—"His Majesty passed a comfortable morning. All his symptoms to-day are so far satisfactory. His temperature remains normal. No other important fluctuations in his Majesty's temperature will be recorded in the bulletin issued."

6:15 o'clock p. m.—"The King has maintained the satisfactory condition described in the last bulletin. His Majesty shows no disquieting symptoms."

"It is the best yet," was the popular comment with which the bulletin posted at Buckingham Palace at 11 o'clock to-night was greeted. A small crowd waited before the palace until the bulletin was brought out, and when the good news became known there were cries of "Heart! Heart!" and cheers. Lord Churchill, the acting lord chamberlain, drove up to the palace just as the bulletin was issued, and he expressed his keen pleasure at the doctor's report of the King's condition. After learning the contents of the bulletin the crowd at the palace quickly dispersed, and the rejoicing which was already apparent in the crowded streets increased in keeping with the terms of the latest report.

It is said that after the issue of this morning's bulletin Lord Marcus Beresford asked Lord Lister how the King was progressing and that Lord Lister replied: "His Majesty is practically out of danger." Throughout the afternoon only small crowds gathered about Buckingham Palace. The 2 o'clock bulletin created the greatest satisfaction. Subsequently a member of the government said: "Really everything is going on wonderfully well, and we all now think the King will recover, though, of course, we are afraid of being premature or unduly optimistic. The King is proving himself a gallant chap."

The bulletins to-day created the most favorable impression in parliamentary circles. Many of the medical experts now believe that all danger of any septic poisoning has passed, and that so far as can be seen the crisis may be regarded as at an end. The operating table, bandages and other appliances connected with surgical operations were removed from the palace this afternoon. Electric fans are being utilized to keep the King's apartment at a suitable temperature, the heat in London at present being oppressive.

Queen Alexandra continues cheerful and is in and out of the sickroom at frequent intervals. The Prince of Wales to-day again spent a short time in his father's bedroom. The King reads and converses freely with the Queen and the Princess of Wales. All the doctors insist on it that he shall not be worried by matters requiring careful weighing.

The government is expected within a week to fix the approximate date of the coronation, which will occur late in the autumn.

The Prince and Princess of Wales dined at Buckingham Palace to-night in company with several foreign royal personages. All the diners returned early to their homes.

The unanimity among prominent physicians in expressing their opinions as to the case of the King is quite remarkable. All the professional opinions gathered are distinctly favorable and hopeful. The doctors regard the danger of peritonitis as now almost past, and believe his Majesty's recovery to be entirely probable.

The King of Denmark, who intended coming to London to-day, has been dissuaded from so doing by Queen Alexandra, who telegraphed her father that King Edward is making good progress.

The prospect of the King's rapid recovery has led to a revival of the projects for the festivities. It practically has been decided that the Indian and colonial troops here shall be reviewed next week by the Prince and Princess of Wales on the Horse Guards parade, Queen Alexandra attending to take the salute on behalf of the King, as she did recently at Aldershot. This idea was warmly advocated by the colonial premiers in London, and it has been approved by Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary. It is also likely that as soon as his Majesty shall be pronounced out of danger London will indulge in a general illumination. Very few of the illumination devices in the city have been disturbed, their owners awaiting the decision of the Prince of Wales in the matter. The prince has not yet ordered the removal of the devices from Marlborough house.

It is not impossible that the abandonment of the naval review, set for June 28, will be reconsidered in the interests of the colonial and Indian visitors, who are greatly disappointed at missing this sight. Other entertainments for the nation's colonial

and Indian guests are also being arranged. Thus, if there shall be no setback in his Majesty's progress, there will be a partial revival of the interrupted festivities.

An editorial article in the Times suggests utilizing the return of Lord Kitchener to England as a suitable occasion to organize some kind of ceremonial in which Queen Alexandra and the Prince and Princess of Wales might participate, to express the national feeling of thankfulness over the King's recovery. Lord Kitchener left Cape Town for England on the Pacific Steam Navigation company's steamer Orotava June 22. He is expected to arrive about July 12.

Relaxation of the tension and anxiety concerning the King is everywhere noticeable. The Cunard steamer Campania, which left New York June 21, and which arrived at Queenstown to-day, reports that the news of King Edward's illness, which was transmitted to her by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy from the Cunard liner Saxonia on Thursday evening, had such a gloomy effect on her passengers that the concert which was in progress when the news was received was abandoned. The satisfactory news received at Queenstown this evening, however, caused the greatest satisfaction.

The people are taking the greatest pride in the King's fortitude. It has been learned that his Majesty facilitated the preparations for the operation, and that when the surgeons were ready he stretched himself on the operating table, declining assistance. Lord Warwick, in proposing a vote of sympathy for the King before the Warwick Town Council to-day, said that he was authoritatively informed that his Majesty's first words after recovering consciousness after the operation were: "Will my people ever forgive me?"

King Edward's calmness, cheerfulness and pluck are considered most favorable auguries for speedy recovery, and the messages from Queen Alexandra and Sir Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary, in reply to expressions of solicitude and the statements of persons most familiar with the situation, all bear out the confident hopefulness which prevails to-day.

Liverpool was illuminated to-night in recognition of the good news.

No Change This Morning.

LONDON, June 28.—King Edward's improvement was maintained at 1 o'clock this morning.

The Daily Mail this morning says that all King Edward's functions are working admirably. The draining pipe has not yet been removed, says the paper, but the King's general progress is very sure and steady. His diet already includes soup, fish and baked apples. It is probable that next week the number of daily bulletins will be diminished. "It has been ascertained," says the paper, "that as soon as it is safe to do so his Majesty will be removed to Cowes and placed on board the royal yacht for his period of convalescence."

The Times this morning says: "The King remains cheerful and takes with comfort the nourishment appropriate to his condition and keeps bright and cheerful. His appetite is improving and his wound is much more comfortable. On the whole, the King's condition is attended with less anxiety."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 4.)

WAGES TO BE ADVANCED

VOLUNTARY INCREASE BY UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

Annual Pay Roll Will Be Swelled \$4,000,000 and 100,000 Men Will Be Benefited 10 Per Cent.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—The largest voluntary increase ever known in the wages of 100,000 men has been decided on by the United States Steel Corporation. They will receive an advance of 10 per cent., which will increase the annual pay roll of the corporation by \$4,000,000. The advance applies to union as well as non-union. Strictly speaking, the advance applies to non-union men of every constituent company of the corporation. This decision has just been reached by the executive committee of the United States Steel Corporation after numerous conferences with the highest officials of the constituent concerns. The first men to profit by the increase were those of the Carnegie Steel company, who were not already working under a private scale. The next advance will come to the employees of American Steel and Wire plants. In the Pittsburgh district something like 30,000 men will be entitled to the increase. Chief among them will be the blast furnace workers, all day men, laborers and machinists.

The wages of the blast furnace workers and day men of the Edgar Thomson and Homestead steel works and all furnaces operated by the Carnegie Steel company were advanced without notice. Men working under a private scale will be debared from the advance, as well as coal miners, coke workers, sodden and tube workers. It is estimated that of the total number of employees of the corporation one-third of them are entitled to the advance.

It is expected that the largest independent steel and iron producers of the country will grant their day men, laborers, machinists and blast furnace workers a similar advance.

HE MARRIED A WOMAN

Who Masqueraded as a Man, and Now She Wants a Divorce.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 27.—Mrs. Ernestine L. Rauck, who was married last year to a man who was later discovered to be a woman, has filed a bill for divorce in the circuit court to-day to have the marriage annulled.

The bill states that the petitioner, a widow and the mother of children, was married to the defendant on June 16 and that she was deceived by the fact that the defendant was a woman. The bill further declares that the defendant has confessed the deception.

TEACHERS MURDERED.

Four Americans Who Went Pienick-ing on Cebu Island.

MANILA, June 27.—Though there is no positive proof that the four American teachers of Cebu, Island of Cebu, who have been missing since June 10, when they started on a day's outing, have been killed, there is little doubt that they were murdered, as members of the constabulary, who killed a man for resisting arrest, found the bodies of the teachers, and that the bodies had been mutilated.

CHICKENS ATE HOG CURE,

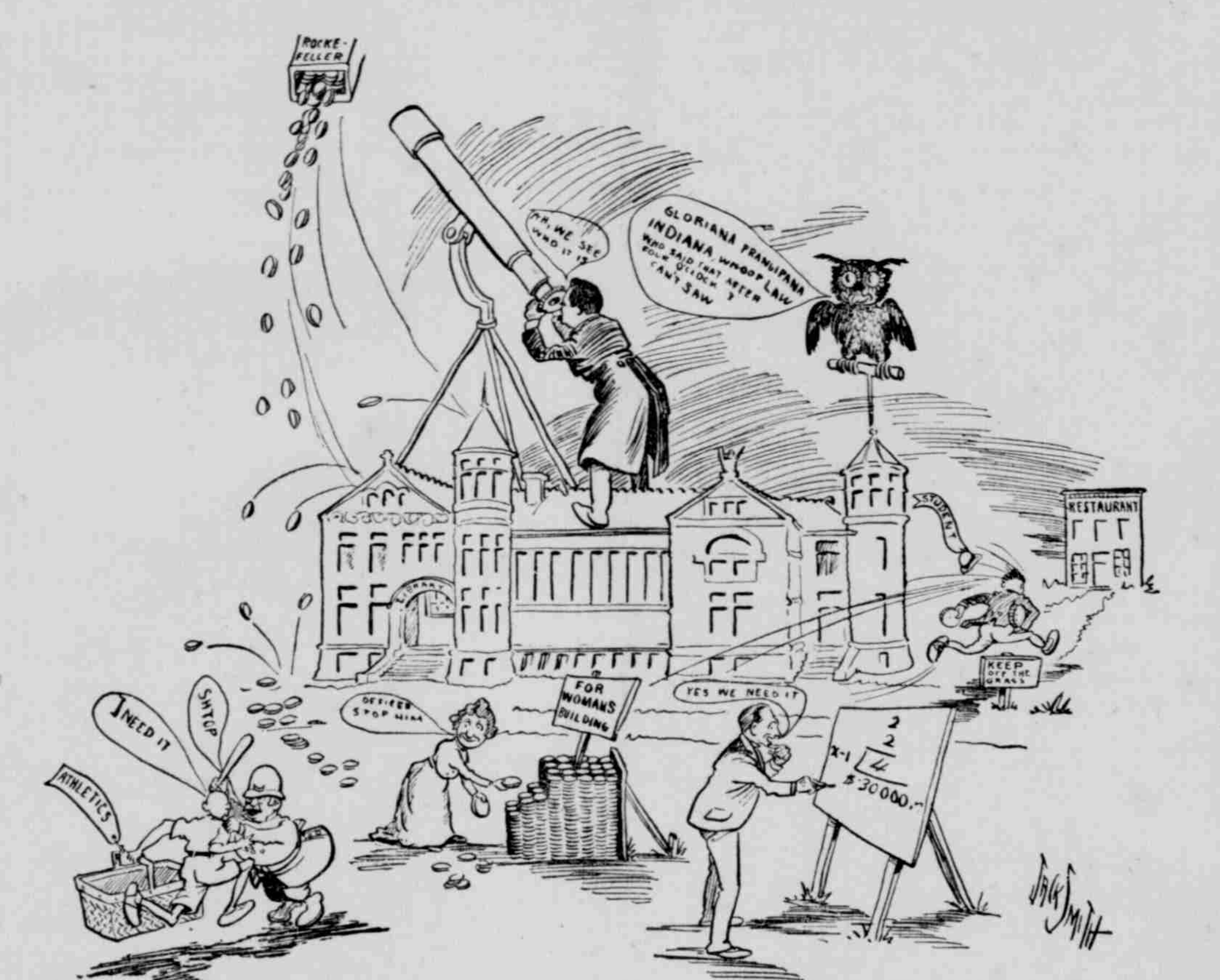
And Twenty-One Persons Who Ate the Chickens Were Poisoned.

OTTUMWA, La., June 27.—Hog cholera remedy eaten by chickens which were served at a neighborhood dinner, has poisoned twenty-one persons at Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Switzer and Mrs. Ganshous may die. Others are very ill, but will recover. The dinner was given by Mrs. Edward Kent.

CUT OFF AND SALTED.

Heads of Rebellious Chiefs Picked by Portuguese Troops.

LISBON, June 27.—It has been officially announced that Portuguese troops have gained a decisive victory over the rebels in the upper Zambezi region of Portuguese East Africa. The rebellious chiefs were captured and decapitated and their heads were salted and conveyed to the capital of the colony.



The State University at Bloomington has received a \$30,000 gift from Mr. Rockefeller. Until very lately the name of the donor was not known.

AN AMNESTY DECREE

ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE PHILIPPINES TO BE FREED.

Proclamation May Be Issued on the 4th of July for the Release of Aguinaldo and Others.

AN EVIDENCE OF GOOD WILL THAT IS INTENDED TO REASSURE FILIPINOS OF OUR PURPOSE.

Proclamation to Be Cabled to Manila and to Go Into Effect with the Civil Government Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day the terms of an amnesty proclamation to the Filipinos, which it is contemplated to issue on the 4th of July, were agreed on. The War Department for some time past has had under consideration the draft of a proclamation and has found it necessary to make a number of changes in its text. In its modified state it was agreed by the Cabinet to-day and Secretary Root is cable to acting Governor Wright for his inspection. If it meets the latter's approval, nothing will remain but for the President, if the Philippine civil government bill is a law on that day, as is now expected it will be, to issue on Independence day a formal proclamation, setting forth terms of amnesty for all political offenders in the islands, including Aguinaldo and those held at Guam.

The proclamation is based on the general objects of the Philippine government bill, namely, to restore peace in the archipelago and substitute a civil for a military administration. That bill is now in conference and the proclamation will not be issued until the Philippine government measure has been agreed on by both houses and the President has affixed his signature to it.

The proclamation will declare that a state of peace now exists in the Philippine islands, save in the parts of the archipelago where the Mindanao or pagan tribes are giving the United States a great amount of trouble, and will declare, in effect, that with the transfer of the government of the archipelago to a civil status all those arrested and held for political offenses shall be restored to liberty, granted full amnesty, and allowed to participate in the civil government which is to be inaugurated in the islands.

While the proclamation is subject to change in text, the general language of the document is pretty well mapped out. There was a heated discussion to-day of the treatment that should be accorded to political prisoners in the islands. There is no intention, it is stated, to release those prisoners convicted of other than political offenses, the benefits of the amnesty being limited to those in custody as a result of breaches of military law, leaving criminal offenders to the action of the proper authorities under the coming civil government.

The purpose is to demonstrate that motives of humanity and generosity dictate our course toward the Filipinos. When the islands are turned over to the civil authorities they will not be under adequate military protection, as no more troops will be ordered home for the present and every precaution will be taken for the military safeguarding of the islands under the new civil administration.

Another subject under consideration at the Cabinet meeting to-day was the negotiations for the purchase of the friars' lands in the Philippines. Secretary Root took with him to the meeting all the correspondence which has passed between himself and Governor Taft, while the latter has been carrying on his negotiations at Rome. It is understood that Secretary Root feels great confidence in a successful outcome of Governor Taft's efforts.

The Cabinet also took up the question of naming the naval vessels provided for in the naval appropriation bill and, it is stated, a decision was reached in that case, but it is desired not to make the names public until the vessels are actually authorized.

The Cabinet meeting was held in the President's temporary quarters on Lafayette square, and was the first time in eighty-eight years that a regular session of the Cabinet has been held outside the White House.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT BILL.

Conferees Consider It Four Hours with Arguing Important Points.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The conferees of the two houses of Congress on the Philippine civil government bill held their first meeting at 2 o'clock to-day, and adjourned at 6 o'clock without having disposed of any of the important items of difference. They

WORK FOR BEVERIDGE

STATEHOOD QUESTION TO BE KEPT ALIVE ALL THE SUMMER.

Senate Committee on Territories to Sit During Vacation and May Meet in Indianapolis.

ADJOURNMENT NEXT WEEK

INDIANA CONGRESSMEN PREPARING TO LEAVE WASHINGTON.

Mr. Fairbanks to Visit New York—Mr. Beveridge Going to California—Notes About Indianians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Interest in the statehood question, which was thought to have been disposed of for this session by the termination of the Quay-Beveridge contest the other day, was revived this afternoon, by an unexpected call for a meeting of the Senate committee on Territories to-morrow morning, at which the question of statehood is to be taken up. This does not mean that the question is to be acted on this session, but only that the Territories committee, of which Senator Beveridge is chairman, will to-morrow begin to consider the question for a report early next session of Congress. The call of the meeting was a surprise, but to-night the territorial delegates and others interested in statehood are preparing to be heard before the committee.

By a resolution of the Senate to-day the committee on Territories is authorized "to sit during the recess of the Senate, at such times and places as it may desire, for the purpose of considering bills for the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona to statehood and to send for persons, papers, etc." While Senator Beveridge says the resolution is only for the purpose of allowing the committee to sit if it should see fit shortly before the next session, it is not improbable it will sit some time during vacation, and Indianapolis is not out of the question for the place of meeting. The call for the meeting to-morrow dispels the theory that the committee is not willing to give a full hearing to those interested in behalf of the admission of the Territories.

There will be an exodus of the Indiana members of Congress with the close of the session early next week. Adjournment will probably take place on Monday or Tuesday. The Indiana delegation will have left before the end of the week.

Senator Fairbanks will go to New York for a few days, but will reach Indianapolis within a week after adjournment. He has but one engagement likely to take him away from Indiana, and that is his address at Kansas City on Labor day.

Senator Beveridge will go to California soon after adjournment to remain most of the summer. He will return in time to participate in the fall campaign. He intends speaking in every county of the State. Senator Beveridge to-day accepted an invitation to address the National League of Republican Clubs at their annual convention in St. Louis next October.

Representative Robinson has not profited by the experience of the early bird, observed a member to-day apropos of the action of the Fort Wayne member in introducing a bill to extend the Chinese exclusion laws to the Japanese. Coming so late it cannot be hoped that even a favorable report will be made before adjournment, but it may furnish Mr. Robinson a new variety of campaign thunder for the fall campaign.

CHANCE FOR TROUBLE.

Nicaragua Said to Be Aiding the Colombian Revolutionists.

PANAMA, Colombia, June 27.—It has been learned on the authority of government officials in Panama that General Zelaya, President of Nicaragua, has dispatched a sailing vessel loaded with coal to the revolutionary gunboat Padilla, and that the Nicaraguan warship Motomombo will leave Corinto, Nicaragua, this week with a big consignment of munitions of war for the use of General Herrera, the leader of the Colombian revolution on the isthmus. It is believed that President Zelaya's action in sending coal to the Padilla renders a rupture between Colombia and Nicaragua imminent.

CHOPPED UP HIS BROTHER

THE FEARFUL ACT OF A BROWN COUNTY SONNAMBULIST.

Boy's Mother Had the Weapon as a Protection Against Burglars—No Legal Action Taken.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NASHVILLE, Ind., June 27.—Word was received here late this evening of one of the most horrible occurrences ever known in Brown county.

John and Grover, the young sons of Greenbury Snyder, a farmer living near Beck's grove, south of Nashville, attended an ice-cream social last night at the home of County Superintendent Samuels. The father of the boys was at Columbus house, and the mother was at the social, and the boys returned from the social, and after a time was disturbed by a noise in the yard. It recurred for a time and then ceased. She thought it might have been due to the efforts of some one to enter the house, and went to the yard, got an ax and placed it behind the door. After the boys' return she told them of the noises and of what she had done, but they made light of it and all retired.

Later in the night John got up, it is supposed in his sleep, and got the ax. Going to the room where his brother Grover was asleep, he began to chop him with it. Grover's cries aroused the mother, who hastened to the room and took away the ax. John seemed in a dazed condition. Grover was very badly gashed in the breast, arms and legs, and when the messenger who brought the news left that locality, was in a dying condition.

The mother is almost prostrated by the horrible occurrence. The father was telephoned to come from Columbus, which he did to-night. No arrests have been made, but it is believed that a son of a sonnambulist. There is great excitement in that vicinity owing to the horrible and unusual nature of the occurrence.

WILL OF 1896 PROBATED.

Decision in the Contest Over the Late Millionaire Rice's Estate.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Surrogate Frank T. Fitzgerald, this afternoon, handed down his formal decision and decree in the litigation over the two alleged wills of the murdered millionaire, William Marsh Rice, admitting to probate the will of Sept. 26, 1886, under which the Rice institute, of New York, is the recipient of the fortune, and denying probate to the alleged will of June 20, 1890, commonly known as the "Patrick will," under which Albert T. Patrick was the residuary legatee.

The surrogate holds that Rice did not, on June 20, 1890, or at any other time, sign the instrument dated June 20, 1890, and that the signature of William M. Rice was not genuine.

COAL MINE COMBINATION.

Syndicate Said to Be After All Collieries in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, June 27.—The Star says: "All the big coal mines in Missouri are to be absorbed by a syndicate controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan, according to R. C. Rombauer, of Kirksville, Mo., a coal operator. 'An effort was made about a year ago by Mr. Morgan's Chicago representatives to organize a syndicate in Missouri,' said Mr. Rombauer. 'The negotiations were not successful, but a new plan of combining the Missouri mines has been proposed, and the indications are now favorable for the consolidation of the most important mines in Missouri. The Missouri operators have had so much trouble with labor unions and railroads that many good mines can be bought for reasonable prices.' Mr. Rombauer asserted that the plan to consolidate Missouri mines by Eastern capitalists was only part of a plan to form a trust to control the coal output of the United States."

NEW WIRES TO BE STRUNG.

Postal to Put Up 12,000 Miles Along the Pennsylvania Lines.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The executive officers of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company—E. G. Cochran, general superintendent of the Western district; L. Lemon, superintendent of the Philadelphia district, and E. Kimmey, of the Pittsburgh district—were here to-day to discuss the details of the new telegraph service on the Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburgh and Erie. Work will be started on 12,000 miles of new wires next Monday and all the lines will be strung by Dec. 1, according to Mr. Lemon. The wires will start from New York and will extend to Baltimore and Pittsburgh by way of Philadelphia.

DEWEY DISPLEASED

HE DIDN'T RELISH CARMACK'S ATTEMPT TO TANGLE HIM.

And Hastily Left the Senate Committee at Adjournment Time Without Answering a Question.

EFFORT TO MAKE CAPITAL

AND BESMIRCH THE ADMINISTRATION AND ITS PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Democratic Tactics Which the Bluff Old Admiral Resented in a Most Direct Manner.

MORE LIGHT ON AGUINALDO

WILL FILIPINO LEADER DID NOT FOOL DEWEY AT MANILA.

Tricky Chieftain Was There for Loot, and the Admiral Knew Him Better than Otis or Any One Else.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Admiral Dewey continued his testimony before the Senate committee on the Philippines to-day. Replying to questions put by Senator Patterson, he said that he had begun negotiations with the Governor general of the Philippines, General Jaudenes, for the surrender of the city, and the negotiations were conducted through the Belgian consul, who, after the death of the British consul, had been very courteous in acting as a go-between. It was a diplomatic negotiation, no letters being written. The admiral said he had informed General Merritt of the proffer of General Jaudenes, but he did not believe that Merritt had taken "much stock in it. I assured him that such was the case," said the admiral, "but told him of the arrangement that before the surrender should take place I was to engage an outfitting force and make the signal according to the international code. 'Do you surrender?' after which the Spaniards were to hoist the white flag on the southern bastion. I may say that I was the first to discover the flag, notwithstanding I had stationed fifty men to look out for it. It was a thick day, and I chanced to be the first to discover it."

Admiral Dewey also said he had read the testimony of General MacArthur, saying that he knew of no agreement of the kind mentioned, but that it had not been his (Dewey's) business to communicate to any one except the commanding official.

Asked by Mr. Patterson to explain his statement that General Merritt had not accepted the report that the Spaniards had agreed to surrender, Admiral Dewey said that was only his opinion. "I don't believe," he said, "that the general entirely trusted the Spanish authorities. Still he did not say so in so many words. I may add that I have since learned that some of the Spanish officers were tempted to fire at us, though they did not do so. Even my own flag lieutenant did not accept their proffer in the best faith. I knew, however, that they would surrender, for I understood the straits they were in."

Replying to a question as to whether the agreement to surrender had been made public at the time of the attack on Manila, the admiral said he thought not. "There are," he said, "lots of things which are not communicated to the public."

HE SAW AGUINALDO'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Patterson sought to secure from Admiral Dewey an admission that Aguinaldo had issued a proclamation of independence to the Filipinos about the time of the sinking of the Spanish fleet, but the admiral said he did not remember it, although he said it might be possible that he might have done so.

Mr. Patterson then read the paper forwarded by Consul General Pratt, May 20, 1898, in which the Filipino leader said that "Providence had opened the way for independence to the Filipinos, and spoke of the Americans as their liberators."

The admiral said, however, that he did not remember to have seen the paper. He had said that Aguinaldo had issued a proclamation, and probably he used this press for getting out his proclamations.

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For the purpose of making inquiry concerning the character of the admiral, apparently before the committee, Mr. Patterson asked: "He said 'I'd rather not say. He was the United States consul general.' He added that he would prefer not to reply to further questions, but when Mr. Patterson persisted, he added: 'He was a very able man—an able commander.'"

Mr. Patterson then read Mr. Wildman's letter of July 18, 1898, saying that Aguinaldo had conducted himself as a man of honor, and the admiral assented to the truth of this statement.

His inquiry into Aguinaldo's loyalty, the admiral said he had become suspicious of that leader before the receipt of his proclamation. General Wildman, located at Hong Kong, Mr. Patterson asked concerning that gentleman's character. The admiral apparently hesitated to answer, but he said: "He was a man of honor."

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